

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Corinth Exhausted!

Dispatches to the War Department announce that Corinth is evacuated, and that the enemy have gone to Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 57 miles from Corinth. They must have been some days in making the movement. This will result in the fall of Memphis and the complete control of the Mississippi. The news is good, but would have been better if the rebel army had been captured.

Fremont Reinforcing Banks.

Gen. Fremont's column of 20,000 men, which has been encamped at Franklin, Va., in the valley of the South Potomac, west of Strasburg, was ordered on Saturday, to move to the support of Gen. Banks. On Sunday they marched eastward, down the valley, probably, because there is no practicable pass near Franklin through the ridge of mountains between them and the valley of the Shenandoah, through which Banks was retreating. From the direction taken, it is probable that Gen. Fremont's army will go down as far as Romney before it will be able to pass through the mountains. We cannot but think that it would have been better had Fremont been supplied at first with abundant transportation, food &c., which has been denied to him. He then might have been so far advanced up this valley as to have been ready to cross over beyond Monterey, and saved the retreat of Banks' column.

Richardson and the Negro.

One Richardson has made a speech in congress, all about the negro. It begins and ends with the negro. Whenever any needful legislation is brought forward in congress which touches, even incidentally, this class of persons, Richardson is promptly on his feet, enquiring if it would not be better for congress to attend a little to the white man, and let the negro alone for a season. Why does Richardson not follow his own advice, and refrain from keeping up a chatter, all through his long wretched diabolical speech about the negro? This is such a beautiful, sweet scented production that some public spirited individual is distributing it gratis throughout the city. Better use the money and the time it costs, in furnishing supplies for our military hospitals, than thus the country needs the united help of every citizen.

The Fourth Regiment at New Orleans.

Capt. Gray, of Whitewater, who has resigned in the 4th regiment, and has just returned from New Orleans, reports that about 900 men of the regiment were taken to Ship Island. Of these, 34 have been discharged and sent home. Nearly 100 were left ill on the island, and some 75 who went with the regiment to New Orleans, were unfit for duty. In drilling, the men would often fall down from dizziness caused by biliousness.

The location at Ship Island was unfavorable to health. About 15,000 men were crowded on a narrow strip of land, where the beach was lined with offal from the camp and decaying fish from the sea, the days were excessively warm and the nights chilly and moist soaking everything.

Col. Paige of the Fourth Wisconsin had the oldest commission and was entitled to the command of a brigade, but Colonel Sheffield was given the position. The other brigadiers were Gen. Phelps of Vermont, and Gen. Williams of North Carolina, the latter formerly on Gen. Scott's staff.

The Butler family is well taken care of. The General's brother-in-law is "Post Sutter," got all his supplies, without paying freight, as Quartermaster stores, and makes enormous profits. Butler's brother is acting Quartermaster and Commissary. Another brother-in-law is Post Master, and cousins, with other relatives and bosom friends, have about all the other places that pay. When Capt. Gray left, the Fourth had nearly four months' pay due them.

Movements near Richmond.

Instead of marching directly upon Richmond, it appears now that Gen. McClellan deflected his course northward, at least with a portion of his army. The capture of Hanover Court House, which is twenty miles north of Richmond, is an evidence of this, and besides most of the operations of the army, recently, appear to be upon the Pamunkey river which is northeast of the Chickahominy, and not towards Richmond. If there has been any change in the direction of his advance, it has probably grown out of a desire to be on that side of the rebel army which will render Washington safe from such raids as that of Jackson. There appears to be no reason, now, why McDowell should not join McClellan, or move northward to aid in "bagging" Jackson, which the telegraph predicts with so much certainty. The movements about Richmond at this time do not indicate a battle very soon. Perhaps they are waiting for the gunboats to make another attempt to "clean out" James river.

The 13th has just camped within eight miles of Leavenworth. Sunday, the 28th, orders came for us to report to Gen. Halleck, which were joyfully received, and in a very short time a change could be seen in the countenances of men everywhere. It was amusing to see how soon those on the sick report began to recover; many, very many, had been afflicted with the New Mexico rheumatism and other diseases too numerous to mention. For some time the number of patients was daily increasing, but the change in the programme caused them to recover as with an electric shock. Tuesday morning, the 20th, came the time for starting, and with it a rain storm. We would gladly have waited another day for fair weather if Gen. Mitchell would have consented, but he was anxious for us to get through. The roads were muddy and slippery, so it was difficult for the teams to haul our baggage through the sloughs and over hills—the men had to assist in many places—officers and all took hold with a will, and would get well plastered with mud. Still it made no difference—we were working our way back towards civilization, once more, with a prospect of getting out of this department where humbug is the order of the day. We marched about 12 miles and camped near the 12th regiment, which started the same morning, only earlier. The next day was clear and pleasant, the mud had dried up considerably. We made a short march that day and camped early for an opportunity to dry our tents and clothes. It was on a prairie eight miles east of Manhattan. The third day we camped near Leno Creek, after marching some 16 miles. The fourth day we made 21 miles, and camped at Silver Lake on the Indian reservation. This lake has a muddy bottom long and narrow; it would have been more appropriately named had it been called Mud Lake. The fifth day we passed Indianola, a small town where the two roads from Lawrence and Leavenworth to Fort Riley come together. Here we took a new road that we had not yet marched over—passed through a fine country—the prairie more rolling than Rock country, with less timber. We made 23 miles, without much fatigue, and camped about three o'clock p. m. The sixth day we came 25 miles—did it easier than any 16 miles we marched last winter, or this spring, to and from Fort Scott.

We left 37 sick behind in the general hospital at Fort Riley. Four of our regiment died while we were there: Eugene Tuttle and Ransome Rolfe, of company F, and a man by the name of Morran from company G, who lived near Spring Valley corner, and one from company C; most of the men with us now are healthy. It is reported in camp that we are to leave, tomorrow, on board of boats for St. Louis and Cairo where we ought to have gone when we left Wisconsin, instead of being sent to Kansas. We have traveled from one place to another, and marched over 500 miles for no purpose, and accomplished nothing for our country, unless mud driving is considered a part of the service; in that we have become well initiated.

Yours in haste, L. B.

The Retreat of Gen. Banks.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

STRASBURG, Va., Friday, May 23. Gen. Banks and his corps d'armee, than which there is no better, drove the enemy clean out of the valley of the Shenandoah, some eighty miles, and expected to keep driving them. But this did not suit somebody, and he is stopped in his career of victory; his troops, with the exception of a corporal's guard, have been taken from him, and the general ordered to fall back. This "falling back" has done great injury to the troops still left in this command; in fact, has almost completely demoralized them. Yet, notwithstanding all, they bear with patience the sufferings which they are enduring for their country. One of the worst features of this whole business is the effect it will have on the poor Unionists who had returned to their homes as our army advanced, but who were scarcely ready to get up and follow the retreating army as best they could. It is really too bad.

On our retreat, the women showered upon us the most filthy and obscene abuse. If those are fair specimens of the "southern ladies," about whom I have in days of yore read so much, I cannot imagine what kind of being, in the slave of female humanity, would not be assumed to be termed a "southern lady." The men of this command bore all their abuse patiently, laughing contemptuously at their base exhibition of spleen. The respect which they bear for the man who commands them, would not allow of their otherwise noticing these viragos.

The advance of the enemy followed us up at every step, and we were obliged to have a strong rear-guard of cavalry to keep them from attacking us.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Major Crane has sent the following dispatch to the Milwaukee Sentinel:

WILLIAMSPORT, May 26. In the Winchester battle of yesterday, the Third Wisconsin lost several men. No officers were killed. Capt. Hammer and Lieut. Gibbons, and probably Adjutant Van Brunt, are prisoners.

THE REPORTED VALUABLE PRIZE.—If the steamers Bermuda and Circassian whose capture has been announced by word, as reported, a million dollars, the government will be entitled to receive one half, \$500,000, the flag officer \$25,000, the captain \$5,000, lieutenants and sailing masters \$12,500 each, petty officers \$3,000 to \$10, each, and the sailors \$1,996 apiece. Pretty good pay for one voyage.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—The Ripon Times relates a sad and singular affair which occurred on the school grounds of a school in that place. "The boys were 'playing ball' when John Leathart, a boy of ten years, while vigorously swinging his ball club, accidentally hit his brother, George, who was two years older, a severe blow on the upper jaw, near the mouth. George felt senseless, and remained so despite the efforts of the teacher, Mr. Austin, to restore animation. The father of the child, who lives near the school house, was speedily called, but the boy died before he could be removed to his home."

Last Night's Report.

CHICAGO, May 29.

Special from Cairo.—A brisk bombardment from two of our mortar boats opened upon the rebel works yesterday afternoon, and continued without cessation until six o'clock p. m., directed to land works and position occupied by the rebel fleet. The rebels returned the fire irregularly, doing no damage.

WASHINGTON, May 29. Special to the Post.—The Intelligence of this city, states that Gen. McDowell is now at Manassas Junction with a sufficient force to aid in the capture of Gen. Jackson's rebel army, now in the Shenandoah valley.

A gentleman just from Leesburg reports that the rebels in that place had a grand jubilee, on Sunday and Monday, over the retreat of Banks.

It is also stated that medicines purchased in Baltimore for the rebels by their agents, were got down to Jackson without capture. The military committee of the house will report in favor of enlarging the locks of the Erie and Ohio canals for military purposes. The estimated cost of the enlargement is about \$350,000.

NEW YORK, May 29. Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh states his loss in killed at 1,278, wounded 8,012, missing 959—making an aggregate of 10,699.

The committee of the board of brokers report the over issue of Indiana state stock at over a million and a half.

A Fort Monroe letter states that a barque has been lying near there some weeks, and put to sea with 272 contrabands aboard for Cuba and the West Indies. The negroes have been smuggled aboard. The steam gunboat Wampana has gone in pursuit.

The Newbern Progress states that a convention at Raleigh voted down, 61 to 31, the infamous measure offered by Kenneth Raynor, punishing severely any one proposing to counsel aid or abet in any proposition to reinstate the old north state in the Union. One of the members made a strong speech in favor of free labor and the policy of encouraging the emigration of agriculturalists by giving farms to actual settlers. The Union members of the convention agitated seriously the urging of the federal government to confiscate the estates of the rebels, and sending a committee to Washington therefor. The convention passed an ordinance directing the governor to discharge all volunteers over 35 years of age.

The Raleigh Standard and Greensboro Patriot advocate the election of Wm. A. Graham for governor. A company of Union home guards have been formed at Bay River and 97 have enlisted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29. A private letter, received here by an officer of Gen. McClellan's staff, dated headquarters, Monday, says: Col. Rushford Mrs. Gen. Lee and her two daughters near Old Church, to day. They were sent to White House under a guard. Mrs. Lee expressed great surprise that our army should have gone so far to the north of Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal. St. Louis, May 29. A special to the Republican, dated Cairo, May 29, says the Platte Valley arrived last evening from Pittsburg. She brought the news of a skirmish with the enemy by a small portion of the left wing under Gen. Pope, in which the rebel skirmishers were badly cut up. A few were wounded on the Federal side, and 10 of the enemy found dead on the field.

Shells from the enemy frequently exploded within the national works, while many of the federal guns completely commanded the rebel positions.

The Adjutant of the 10th Michigan Regiment was killed day before yesterday under the following circumstances: He had ridden outside the pickets, and was observing with a glass a rebel rifle pit, when a ball from the rifle of one of their sharpshooters, entered his breast, killing him instantly.

When the Platte Valley left there were no indications that a battle would occur for a week or 10 days.

The steamer Denning went up to Columbus this morning to load with the chains and anchors found there when the place was abandoned.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, May 29, 1862. There are now in the old capital prison 130 prisoners—103 of them are prisoners of war. Three of them are women—Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Boxley, and Mrs. Morris.

At the request of Gov. Stanley all persons from North Carolina are to be sent there.

About 350 contrabands are in Duff Green's Row.

A panic exists among the Unionists in Leesburg, comprising, possibly, a tenth of the inhabitants. It is reported that on the advance of the rebels after the Front Royal affair, fifteen of the most respectable citizens of Loudon county were hung by the rebels, on the road beyond Winchester. The clergymen of the vicinity, with a single exception, are rebel sympathizers.

The Senate refused to tax slaves by a vote of fourteen to twenty-two.

Messrs. Browning of Illinois, Lane of Indiana, and Doolittle of Wisconsin, with a Connecticut senator, and Wilson of Massachusetts, voted with Cowan and the democrats and border state members to exempt Rhode Island, with Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden, Sumner, and most of the anti-slavery men, voted to tax. The tax on cotton will now be pressed.

Since Gen. Wadsworth tore the woman held as a fugitive slave out of Laumon's clutches his military protection has been respected, and a notice given to every case, and Mr. Odell rose, this morning, to see that they are promptly sent to Hungary, and hoping to return in a few days bringing Col. Corcoran and Wilcox and the Union prisoners for the balance of the pirates with him.

BALTIMORE, May 29th. The Episcopal conference adjourned this afternoon. No discussions were had on national affairs. The disloyal members having a majority vented their sentiments by excluding from the standing committees, and from the delegations to the general convention, nearly every loyal man who was named for these positions.

WASHINGTON, May 30. The following has just been received at the war department: Headquarters Dep't. of the Missouri, Cairo, Mo. May 29, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the left, center and right, to feel the enemy, and unmask his batteries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss is 25 killed and wounded. The enemy left 30 dead on the field. Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers and a number of privates were captured. The fighting will probably be renewed tomorrow, at the creek. The war department is thickly wooded that she has a valuable capture.

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To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 29. Fifteen hundred barrels of oil in sheds, at Williamsburg, with six schooners and the barque Silver Cloud, were burned to-day. The most of the property belonged to Schefflein, Bros. & Co. Their loss is estimated at nearly \$300,000.

Another valuable prize was brought into, last night. The steamer Constitution, alias Geo. Washington, was captured off the North Carolina coast by the gunboat Victoria, on the 22d instant. It is believed that she has a valuable cargo.

The Army and Navy Gazette gives currency to a report that on the 28th ult., orders were given to the federal chief of ordnance, to send 60,000 stand of arms, and

as many old uniforms, to Port Royal for the use of the slaves. This the Gazette regards as scarcely credible, but has it from good authority.

WASHINGTON, May 29. Every member of the cabinet, and it is believed every earnest friend of the government here, deplores the hasty censures visited upon the war department by some of the loyal papers in the country.

It has already been stated that Mr. Wilson, in the senate, stated upon the highest authority, that the disposition of our forces which is censured, was sanctioned by the president; and it is equally true that the Success, such as the country did not anticipate, had already attended Mr. Stanton's conduct of the war department, and efforts are being made which would seem to ensure a continuance of them. Occasional failures and reverses must happen, but Mr. Stanton is not more responsible for these than he is entitled to the public gratitude for the success of our arms.

The navy department has received information that acting master A. W. Emerson deserted from the Galena, on the 15th inst. The Minnesota started for Norfolk, this A. M., but got aground, off Sewall's Point. Several guns worked all day to get her off, but were unsuccessful up to this evening. All the rebel fortifications on the Elizabeth river and the navy, have been taken possession of by the navy. The blowing up of the works on Sewall's Point began to-day.

Upwards of 500 rebel prisoners have been received at headquarters from the scene of the late brilliant victory at Hanover Court House. They left this morning for Fortress Monroe. More are coming in.

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Several seaship citizens, men and women, are at present under arrest here as spies. The advance of the rebel forces in front of our battle line here, made the experiment of firing at us for an hour and a half or so, at intervals of a few minutes, their shells falling short a quarter of a mile. We replied, and they retired behind a hill. We continued half an hour longer, having range enough to follow them. The firing caused some excitement.

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Gen. Butler, says a New Orleans letter, has taken the wife of Gen. Beauregard, who was found to be in New Orleans, under his care and protection.

A letter from McClellan's army says that 3,000 Georgians, whose term of enlistment had expired in the rebel army, were told that they must continue in service. They loaded their guns, and officers and all refused to obey, and no one dared attempt to make them do it. The result was the rebels have disbanded and gone home.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

CORINTH, May 29. Midnight.—There have been no additional movements except picket skirmishing and strengthening our position. Gen. Halleck moved his camp two miles forward, to day. Lieut. Webb said to Gen. Dennison, were among the prisoners captured yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 30. A telegraph dispatch has just been received at the war department from an official source, that the rebels left Corinth last night and that Gen. Nelson occupied their entrenchments at 8 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, May 29. Times' special.—The return to Fortress Monroe of Col. Hanson, and the report that Gen. Huger declined to effect the exchange, has created considerable surprise here. Letters from Gen. Wool explain the matter by giving the reply of Gen. Huger, which is that no exchanges will be made till the privateramen in our possession are delivered up.

It will be remembered that the rebels held Colonels Corcoran, Wilcox and others as hostages to be treated as the privateramen were, but it was not supposed that they were to be exchanged only for those. Nice however as is the requirement of the rebels, it will probably be speedily granted. The privateramen given to the rebels, were Mr. Odell and his wife, to-morrow, to see that they are promptly sent to Hungary, and hoping to return in a few days bringing Col. Corcoran and Wilcox and the Union prisoners for the balance of the pirates with him.

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message that Corinth is evacuated by the rebels and occupied by our troops.

Prisoners say the enemy left last night for Okolona, a post about 70 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 30. The circuit court, to-day, formerly returned a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave. Subscriptions of money are being pledged for the employment of counsel to test the legality of the application of the fugitive slave law to the District of Columbia, before the supreme court of the United States. The claimant of the female slave recently arrested from Marshall Lamon by the military authorities, is about entering a suit against him for the recovery of the value of the woman.

WASHINGTON, May 30. Special to Post.—Col. Jennison has gone west, it is said with the promise of a command. It is stated that the rebel forces under Jackson still linger near Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry.

THE MARKETS. New York, May 30.

Flour a shade easier, moderate demand, sales 8,400 bbls. at 4,254, 37 super wheat, 4,454, 470 medium to medium extra, 4,554, 470 Canada flour, an shade lower, sales 600 bbls. at 4,504, 470 springs. Wheat receipts 191,919 bush, market quite firm, good demand for export, sales 19,000 bush, at 85 1/2 Chicago spring, 90a 102 Milwaukee club, 103a 103 1/2 amber Union.

Flour dull. Wheat advanced 3c, good demand at 73 1/2 79 1/2.

FROM GENERAL FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT. He moves 20,000 men to support Gen. Banks.

(From the Washington Intelligence, the 23.) One of our editorial corps returned last evening from Franklin in Pendleton county, eighty miles south of New Creek, which was up to Sunday last the headquarters of Gen. Fremont. It is distant 24 miles from Monterey, and sixty-five from Staunton, and on the same line of latitude with New Market, General Banks' former headquarters in the adjoining valley. It is a place hard of access from New Creek, by reason of two rivers intervening, and also on the miserable condition of the last twenty miles of the road along the mountains that skirt the South Branch. It was to this place that Generals Milroy and Schenck fell back after the battle of McDowell, and to which General Fremont came on a forced march from Petersburg, thirty miles this side. The place itself is a miserable, squalid village of old huts, in the midst of a cotton field, and is capable of being strongly defended with a slender force of men. General Jackson pursued Milroy and Schenck to Franklin and would have brought on a battle possibly, had not Fremont came up with his reinforcements.

On Saturday last, late in the day, General Fremont received a dispatch from the Secretary of War to fall back with his entire command to the support of General Banks, and at daylight on Sunday the troops commenced breaking camp, by regiments, and by twelve o'clock in the day that whole army of over twenty thousand men were on the move. It was a grand sight to see them breaking camp. They took up their line of march with colors flying and hands playing. The day was a most beautiful one, and the mountain air was just bracing enough to be inspiring. The troops were in excellent mood. Within the last twenty-four hours they had succeeded in getting full rations, something which they had not had for several days previous. They were eager for a fight, and the whole line sang exultant songs as they filed out into the main road.

No one outside of the General's confidential advisers of course knew the object of the move, but the guessing was remarkably accurate. Some said the idea was to get nearer our supplies, others to get in the rear of the rebels, and in conjunction with McDowell, "bag" them after they had chased Banks far enough. Others supposed it was to protect our communication with New Creek and Cumberland by means of a line thrown out from Moorefield to Green Spring Run, which will probably turn out to be the correct supposition.

The march for the first twenty miles was slow and hard. The roads were rutted as deep as they could be, and the heavy artillery was dragged along with great difficulty—many of the pieces requiring six, eight and even ten horses. The first day's journey was to the upper crossing of the South Branch of the Potomac—the place where the rebels had burnt the bridge, and which we were obliged to span with a pontoon. The next day's march was intended to be a distance of twenty-five miles, to a point between Petersburg and Moorefield. We presume it was made, as the General was pressing forward with all speed. What the result of the march will be of course is a matter only of speculation. We will all know in a day or two.

THE SLAVE ARRESTS. Yesterday was a day of unusual excitement in consequence of the brutal manner in which slave-holders and their hirelings chieftains pounced upon their unsuspecting prey, for the particulars of which we refer to the reader, and especially the members of congress, to our local columns.

In the morning the commissioners gave their decision in the case of Stephen, upon the points raised by Mr. Denn, and which will govern their future action. Stephen, of course, was given up to his claimant, and will become a good liberty missionary in Maryland, and thus hasten the crisis which is upon us.

Stephen's case having been decided, it was discovered that two contrabands, wearing the army uniform, and who had been forcibly taken from a regiment marching through the city, were in an adjoining room, in the hands of the despisable negro catchers, awaiting the action of the commissioners. The arrest of these men, by the brutes who served the legal process, if they had any, caused an intense excitement throughout the city, and the bold and spirited refusal of the soldiers to give up any of their loyal contrabands was everywhere hailed with applause.

The scenes of yesterday and the day before are likely to be repeated, as hundreds of white are ready to be served, and negroes are being spirited away without process of law. These men, made up together, were, last night, being steadily carried into Maryland, when they effected their escape, broke their manacles, and yesterday morning one of them was found sitting on the steps of the capital, with the shackle upon his arm. In this hour of his extremity, he made his way to the Temple of Liberty, and there, with uplifted hands, implored protection.

And now, we again urge congress to repeal the fugitive slave law, and we shall continue to urge it until the work is done. The law was passed to please the south. Are we still under obligations to the men who are in arms against the government? There is no longer any reason why I should pollute our statute books—it was always ofensive, and is now more odious than ever. We everywhere counsel submission to law, but the proceedings, legal and illegal, of those who are engaged in this nefarious business, have aroused a feeling which may lead to consequences greatly to be regretted, and which can only be averted by the prompt action of congress.—National Republican.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 6th, 1892:

Chicago, through,	Arrive,	Close,	Depart
Way,	11:00 A.M.	11:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Oakshosh, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	12:50 P.M.
Way,	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	1:50 P.M.
Madison, through,	3:10 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Way,	3:10 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Madison, through,	3:10 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Way,	3:10 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Madison, through,	3:10 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Way,	3:10 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Madison, through,	3:10 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Way,	3:10 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:50 P.M.

J. M. BURTON, Postmaster.

THE HOSPITAL RELIEF SOCIETY will meet at Mrs. Geo. B. Ely's, on Tuesday, June 2d, from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M., to make up bed gowns, bed drawers, dressing gowns, &c. Will the ladies please to be punctual as there will be several sewing machines to supply, and much help will be required. Contributions from, as well as the co-operation of ladies in the country, are earnestly solicited; articles already prepared, may be left at the Gazette Office or at the office of H. N. Comstock, Esq., Lippin's block. Any unmade cloth can be left at Mrs. Ely's or at the book store of O. J. Dearborn east side or at the leather store of J. T. Wright west side. **MARIA F. CLARK, Sec.**

Lieut. Col. Beale of the 18th regiment has arrived in this state.

OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.—The office of Commissioner General of this state has been vacated, and the books and papers transferred to the Quartermaster General. There is no longer business enough to warrant the continuance of the office.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A week ago a copper boiler was taken possession of in this city under circumstances that led to the belief it was stolen. It seems to have been last used in soaking wheat in brine. The owner can find it at the shoe store of James Hudson; Main street.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN.—Mayor Doe has appointed H. A. Robertson as special policeman under the resolution of the common council. His office has been established at Benton's cigar store, Lippin's block, where all complaints or matters requiring his attention may be left.

STARTED FOR ST. LOUIS.—Adjutant Ruger has received a telegraphic dispatch that the 13th regiment was expected to leave Leavenworth for St. Louis yesterday morning.

REBORN CHASE announces himself as an independent republican candidate for senator, against Dr. Hueschmann, in the Milwaukee district.

THE EIGHTEENTH WISCONSIN.—The New Orleans Delta gives an account of the battle of Shiloh, in which special mention is made of the 18th Wisconsin regiment. The article states that the Wisconsin men fought all day like tigers and were almost entirely annihilated.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—The Beloit Journal gives the following summary of a shooting match at pigeons, 21 yards, 100 rounds, 10 single birds, by the Beloit Union Shooting Club, 1 stands for killed; 0, missed; C. F. G. Collins—1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0. N. H. Howard—1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1. H. N. Sherman—0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1. J. Russell—1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1. H. Moore—0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1. F. Fiedelmeier—0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1. W. Hodgdon—1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0.

An attempt was made to enter a dwelling on Broad street last Sunday night by trying all the lower windows. There was a serious reception awaiting them, if they had succeeded. So that when they try it again, we will see that they are suitably rewarded.—*Beloit Journal.*

We hear there have been two or three recent attempts at midnight robbery in this city since the wholesale business a fortnight ago. A good deal of caution on the part of our citizens and a little preparation would be amiss.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of Washington Engine Company No. 3, May 12th, 1892, the following officers were elected: John Wilson, foreman; H. Gass, 1st assistant foreman; H. Roberts, hose captain; C. Hopkins, secretary; M. H. Curtis, treasurer; R. Roney, steward. The members of the company are hereby notified that the regular meeting will be held at the engine house on Monday evening next. A punctual attendance is requested. **C. HOPKINS, Secy.**

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!—We hear that a pigeon shoot will take place near Black Hawk grove to-morrow. Particulars may be ascertained at C. Fritz's saloon.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.—The rebel prisoners from Camp Randall passed through this city this afternoon at two o'clock, on their way to Chicago. They came down in a single train of 26 cars which was divided here, and two trains sent into Chicago. All the sick who were able to be removed were taken to their new quarters, leaving only the hospital patients behind. Generally there was an improvement in the appearance of the prisoners since they passed through here on their way to Camp Randall.

ENTIRELY NATURAL.—The Chicago Times calls Secretary Stanton "a ridiculous quack." No one who does not worship slavery suits the secession editor of the Times.

SUPREME COURT.—This court met yesterday, but adjourned to Monday, on account of the absence of Judge Dixon. It is expected that another decision on the tax law will be announced when the court meets reversing the recent decision declaring void the taxes for several years past.

John D. Stiles, democratic candidate for congress, has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas B. Cooper, (democrat) of Pennsylvania, by over five hundred majority.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

The following appointments for recruiting for the 20th regiment have been made by Governor Salomon:

Co. No. 1, Ex-Lieut. G. W. Barter, late of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry and Mr. A. Gillet, of Madison, have been commissioned as officers in Co. No. 1, "Salomon Light Guard," 20th regiment.

Co. No. 2, James N. Ruby, Oakshosh; Edward H. Reed, Mennasha.

Co. No. 3, Edward G. Miller, Madison.

Co. No. 4, Pettibone, La Crosse; W. H. York, Prescott.

Co. No. 5, C. Corneliusen, Madison.

Co. No. 6, August Schueler, Milwaukee; Augustus Ligowsky, Madison; Charles A. Voeck, Madison.

Co. No. 7, George W. Gouss, Portage; Wells M. Butler, Portage.

The order for rendezvous of the regiment has been changed from Camp Sigel, to Camp Randall.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by **BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS, JAMESVILLE, MAY 20, 1892.**

Receipts of wheat were still lighter today than yesterday, only about 2,000 bushels being on the market, and prices, under light supply and a strong competition between millers and shippers, advanced 1/2 cent per bushel, to \$1.25 for milling grades and 1/2 cent per bushel for shipping, closing firm. Other grades remain unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to extra milling spring 124 1/2; shipping grades 124 1/2.

BARLEY—full at 24 1/2; per 50 lbs., good to prime, and 15 1/2 common to fair.

CORN—pure white dent 22 1/2; per 50 lbs., shelled, yellow and mixed lots 18 1/2; and 16 1/2; per 72 lbs., etc.

OATS—fair local and shipping demand at 18 1/2; per bushel.

RYE—fine request at 30 1/2; per 60 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—full at \$1.12; 3/4 at 1/2; 1/4 at 1/4.

POTATOES—choice Newsham and Pinkeyes 25 1/2; per bush., common qualities 15 1/2.

BUTTER—plenty and full at 7 1/2; per lb., for choice.

EGGS—plenty at 14 1/2 per dozen.

HIDES—green, to 14 1/2; Dry, 14 1/2.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2; per 100 lbs.

FRESH NEW AND NICE GOODS!

Just Received

SMITH & BOSTWICK'S.

To the Ladies.

THE only place in this city where you can find a complete assortment of

Alexander's Kid Gloves,

embroidered.

The only place in this city where you can find a complete set of

Real Swiss Embroidery

for one dollar.

The only place in this city where you can find a complete set of

French Prints.

The only place in this city where you can buy an eleven shilling

BLACK SILK

for one dollar a yard.

The only place in this city where you can get splendid

FRENCH GINGHAMS.

The only place in this city where you can find A. T. Stewart & Co's own importations of

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

The only place in this city where you can buy seven

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

for one dollar.

The only place in this city where you can buy the

BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS

for one shilling per yard.

The only place in this city where you can buy

LINENS, CAMBRICS AND LAWS

to the greatest variety.

The only place in the country where you can buy

Eight Pairs Splendid White Hose

for one dollar.

The only place in the country where you can buy the

PATENT WHITE RIBBED HOSE

for children's wear.

The only place in the country where you can find

DRY GOODS LINE

that you can inquire for, and at such astonishingly

LOW PRICES,

for instance—You can buy them

Splendid Bareges

that we sold last year at 25 and 30 at the low price of

BEST UNION SHAKERS,

colored and white of the latest style and patterns, such

as the small shaker and the would be large ones are

asking fifty cents, at 37 1/2 cents.

In fact the only place in the city where you can find

Ladies Nice Goods!

of all kinds.

There is no use for the small fry to howl, for we

HAVE GOT THE GOODS

and are bound to sell them.

and are bound to sell them.

LONDON EXHIBITION!

McKEY & BRO. will sell tickets from New York to

London and return, good for six months.

First Class—\$100; Third Class—\$50.

In first class steam ships, calling at Queenstown,

Cork Harbor Ireland. **my14dt**

For Sale,

A PAIR of Good Team Horses, harness and wagon.

This team will be sold very cheap.

P. A. WHEELER & SONS,

Janesville, May 19th, 1892. **my19dt**

House to Rent.

A HOUSE convenient for a small family, near rear

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus Over **\$1,500,000.00.**

CHAS. J. MARTIN, A. F. WILMARTH,
President. Vice President.

JOHN MOORE, Secretary.

H. L. DIMOCK, Agent,
for Janesville and vicinity.

The Wall Street Underwriter, for April,

has the following:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The annual statement of this our

foremost local fire company, made up to

the 1st of January last shows a condition

of such positive strength and prosperity as

to challenge unqualified admiration. In a

circular accompanying the statement, sub-

scribed by Charles J. Martin, president, A. F.

Wilmarth, vice-president, and John Mo-

ore, secretary, those well accredited offi-

cials very justly say: "The well-known re-

putation of the Home, for fair and honor-

able dealing, together with its capital of one

million dollars, and surplus of about

half a million in addition, all well invested,

commend it to the special favor of all who

desire reliable protection in the way of in-

surance, either fire or inland."

This is not saying one word too much for

their company. The Home is the crack

company of our state, in high credit over

the Union, worked upon a comprehensive

plan, and managed with admirable skill

and efficiency. The assets of the Home on

the 1st of January last amounted up to \$1,

245,000, against an actual liability of

only \$50,000, and moreover it is worth

nothing that the assets are all of the very

first class. The balance in hand in cash

was \$124,444.4, very nearly enough to set

up an ordinary company, bonds and mort-

gages \$910,219.53, secured on real estate

worth \$1,715,000, and then government

and other stocks, equivalent to cash and

convertible into cash any day, \$320,636.

Any one who is not satisfied with the security

of the Home as an insurance institution

must be hard to please.

In 1861 the Home wrote \$106,715,148.00,

taking \$829,903 premium, and paid losses

\$553,775, including some losses for the

year 1860. A dividend of 10 per cent was

paid on the capital stock, and after

serving an ample reserve fund the com-

pany shows a "net surplus" of \$160,644,

clear over capital and all claims, actual or

possible, practical or theoretical.

"The Home is a good 'testimony' in all

places to the enterprise, energy and pro-

gress of the city of New York.

CONTINENTAL INS. COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$71,518.26

Total Assets \$1,071,518.26.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We take pleasure in laying before you

the Eighteenth Semi-Annual Report of the

affairs of this company, with a comparative

statement of its progress from year to year,

together with a statement of the dividends

declared to customers, the amount of Scrip

paid representing such dividends, and the

net surplus accumulated, since the plan of

allowing the customers of this company to

participate in the profits of the business

was adopted: from which it is apparent

that by the system pursued the customers

of the company obtain a constantly increas-

ing security at the smallest possible ex-

penditure, and that this is obtained WITH-

OUT ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER TO THE INSURED.

Scrip Dividends Declared to Customers.

July, 1891.....33 1/2 per cent.

" 1890.....30 "

" 1889.....30 "

" 1888.....30 "

" 1887.....35 "

Jan. 1, 1882, Gross Assets

\$1,071,518.26.

The Net Surplus of the company, Janu-

ary 1, 1892, over and above all liabilities,

after reserving a sum sufficient to re-insure

all outstanding risks, was \$123,297.24.

The company having reserved the right

to issue non-participating policies, is pre-

pared to issue such policies to persons de-

siring them, at rates as low as ANY com-

pany can insure, and at the same time of-

fer security worthy of the name.

E. L. DIMOCK, AGENT,
For Janesville, Wis., and vicinity.

BAILEY'S.

AT

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main Street,

CAN be found a large and well assorted stock

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Selected and Manufactured

expressly for his retail trade, and at

PRICES LOWER

than ever before dreamed of. Below are some of his

lowest prices, commencing with:

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, 5 1/2 heel Gaiters at.....50c

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, heel Gaiters.....40c

Ladies Lasting, Silk Gore, Cong' heel Gaiters.....70c

Ladies Kid Cong' heel Gaiters.....1.00

Ladies Boots, all kinds, from.....60c to 1.75

Misses Kid Cong' heel Gaiters.....75c

Misses Lasting Cong' heel Gaiters.....60c

Misses Boots.....50c

Childrens

4

Figure 1

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Smith", "Mary Jones", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses in various cities and states.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1

CHIVE®

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.

CINCINNATI COURT, ROCK COUNTRY.

David McLaughlin, assignee, vs. James Kimball, Kullback, against John H. May, John H. Baker, & C. Spaulding, W. O. Kaysner, Geo. Altshuler, ex trustees of Wm. Lodge No 14, 1 O. F. & C. C. Coney, Seth H. Marquette, Wm H. H. Smith and John Smith.

I, in pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure made and sale of said court, rendered in the above entitled cause, do hereby give notice to all persons that the sale of the above named plaintiff, against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to wit: on the 21st day of May, 1860, at said court room, in the city of Cincinnati, in said county of Rock, on

TEE 224 DAY OF MAY, 1860,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the following to-wit: one (1) lot, No. twelve (12) in the southeast (1/2) of lot one (1) of the above named plaintiff, in the village of Jansenville, according to the recorded plat of said village, and the same to be sold to the highest bidder to satisfy the said judgment, and as newly bid

[illegible]

County, in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, and in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, to and among the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all and singular that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Jewellville, Rock County and State of Wisconsin, and more particularly known and distinguished as being the east half of the half of the north half of section number twenty-two (22) in township number three (3) north of range number twelve (12) east, containing one acre and one-half of an acre, more or less, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the interest due to the plaintiff principal, interest and costs, together with the costs of this sale, and which may be sold for the purpose of satisfying the debt to the parties interested. Dated March 21st, 1886.

[illegible][illegible]

On reading and filing the petition of Henry K. Whitcomb, administrator of the estate of said deceased, setting forth that no personal estate has come into his hands, the amount of said estate being undetermined, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased was seized and the condition and value thereof, and paying the required fee, the court ordered that the petition be filed with said real estate, and it appearing by said petition that there is no personal property in the hands of said administrator, the court ordered that the petition be filed with said docket to sell the whole of said test estate. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate, and all persons claiming to be interested therein, in the city of Jacksonville, on the 16th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why the same should not be sold, and that the administrator to mortgage, lease or sell so much of the real estate of and deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts, and that the same be sold in the manner and form herein provided, and that the proceeds of said sale shall be personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in this county, seven days prior to the date of said sale, and that the same be sold in three successive weeks, once each week prior to said day of hearing, in the Jacksonville Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper published in this city, on the 16th day of June.

By the court, AMOS T. PRICHARD,

myrhuw County Judge.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ROCK COUNTY, CITY OF JANESVILLE, SS.

In Justice's Court, H. A. Patterson, Justice.


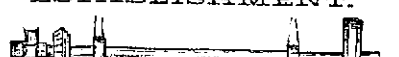
To W. S. Ames:

YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of John T. Norton, amounting to one hundred & thirty-two dollars, unless you shall appear before H. A. Patterson, a Justice of the peace, in and for said county, at his office in and city of Janesville, city of May 28th, at the expiration of the return, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt—dated this 7th day of May, 1887.

JOHN T. NORTON, Plaintiff.

myrdoan

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.



RELIANCE WORKS
 OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.
 (Formerly Decker & Sovillo.)
 Nos. 290, 292 & 294 East Water Street

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
We are now receiving the Largest and Best selected stock of
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES
and
Dutch Anker Boiting Cloths
Ever brought to the western country. We are also
prepared to furnish, at our own manufacture,
PORTABLE GHOST MILLS,
WATER WHEELS,
SHAFTING,
HOISTING SCREWS,
LIGHTER SCREWS,
DAMSONS MILL PICKS,
TRUCK STAKES,
And Mill Gearing of all Descriptions.
Also,
Smoot Mills,
SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSTERS.
All CASTINGS made to order, and REPAIRING
done with dispatch.
Orders Respectfully Invited, and Patterns Kept on

publication.
4w6m

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

WALL PAPER!

WE have this day received another invoice of Wall Paper, some of the most

Stylish Patterns

ever exhibited in this city. We know no competition in quality, style and price.

O. J. DEARBORN.

Corner of Jackson & Smith's new block. m2dttf